

Disney's

THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

2

FREE
Graveyard
Scene
Sticker
&
Nala Stickers

£1.40

South Africa R7.95
Ages 3-6

Grapevine.

Hi there!

Those hyenas - Shenzi, Banzai and Ed - reckon their wisecracks are a howling success. So that's why Ed never stops giggling! What do you think? Do you know a better joke? Send it in - remember, there's a book token for anything I use.

Kim

Write to:
Kim,
Line King and Friends,
PO Box 1,
Blastings, TSS 491.

RUBBER LEGS

The flea's jumping technology leaves moon rockets standing! At the top of its legs it has special rubbery springs. When it wants to jump, it squashes the springs, then lets them go. The force plings the flea into the air, up to 130 times its own height. The acceleration is huge - 20 times that of a moon rocket entering Earth's atmosphere.

SCIENCE REPORTER

Elephant never forgets and with her pecking trunk she likes to find out just how things work. When it comes to science and technology, she's the one with all the facts.

NEWS FROM ABOARD

Secretary Birds network of flying reporters keeps him in touch with overseas events. He's never late with a story - even when it's from the other side of the globe.



BATS SAY NO TO BOATS

Bats have been banned from an old canal tunnel - so that 12,000 British bats can snooze. The bats spend the winter sleeping upside down in the tunnel. Opening the tunnel to boats would change the air quality and temperature so their leader Bert Bat organised a protest and won. "We're delighted!" said Bert.



WATCH
There are 7 fish floating through this magazine. Can you find them?
OUT FOR



Shenzi: Why did the hyena keep howling?
Ed: "Eee"
Shenzi: He was barking up the wrong tree!

PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT

An archer fish has won the world spitting championship for the third year running. It knocked an insect off its perch from a distance of three metres. But how did the little fish learn this amazing skill?

"I could squirt water even when I was very young but at first I kept missing. I realized that looking through water distorts the view. Things on land aren't quite where you thought. So I kept practising until my aim was perfect."

SPORTS REPORT

As the world's fastest operator, Chertab has a keen interest in sport. He keeps his eye on what's going on in the sporting world - and all records have to be checked with him.



CONTENTS

2



SIMBA'S WORLD
Marabou stork

Simba rules, OK!
Part 2

HAKUNA
MATATA



Dung beetle

Jungle-patterned
kite



Southern Africa

Animal
reflections



Zazu flies in

LION KING
COLOUR ET IN



BAKARI REMEMBERS

Crocodile tears

FREE IN PART 3

A Zazu dangle and some models to add life to your Pride Rock play scenes.





STORKS ARE LARGE BIRDS WITH LONG LEGS AND NECKS, BIG BEAKS AND BROAD WINGS. THE MARABOU IS THE LARGEST AND UGLIEST STORK IN AFRICA BUT IT'S A GOOD SCAVENGER, QUICK TO SPOT A ROTTING CARCASS.

Storks

The marabou is the king of Africa's 17 kinds of stork. With its large, bald head and long, pinkish throat sac dangling in front of its huge bunched shoulders, it is certainly not a handsome bird. But it is extremely well designed for its scavenging lifestyle, feeding off animals that have died or been killed.

Its long legs help the stork to spot a meal from a distance. Its short toes, with stubby claws, are good for walking and running on dry land. The marabou's thick, scabbing bill is an excellent tool for dealing with the huge variety of food it eats. Its bare head and neck allow it to eat messy foods, such as carcasses, without soiling its feathers. When it needs to travel, its large, broad wings power its huge body through the air.

Like other storks, the marabou claps its bill together loudly when it wants to draw attention to itself, for example to warn other birds to keep their distance.



Experts once thought that marabous used their throat sacs (wattles) for storing food but in fact they seem to use them for display. The wattle is filled with small air sacs which the bird can blow up to make it seem larger and more impressive, especially when it is courting. The marabou's body is about 150cm long so it's

not surprising it has a huge appetite. When a predator such as a lion leaves a carcass, vultures and marabous are quick to move in and pick the bones clean.

Marabou storks also kill their own prey, such as fish, rodents and small birds. They will even attack young crocodiles. The bones provide the young storks with extra calcium.

Marabous are quite bold near humans and they often scavenge through rubbish dumps on the edges of towns and villages.

In fact, villagers welcome them because they kill the rats that breed there.

LEWIS MURPHY



WOW!

Along with swans, pelicans and great bustards, marabou storks are among the largest flying birds in the world. The marabou's leg and toe bones are hollow, which helps keep down weight for flying. But even so, it still weighs up to 14kg, about the same as a medium-sized dog!

A COOLING OFF

Marabous stretch out their huge wings to let off the heat that has built up in their bodies during a hot day. They also open their beaks and pant to help them cool down more quickly.

SHOWY BEAKS

Adult saddle-billed storks have brightly coloured beaks but the young don't—which means they are less noticeable to predators.



MEALTIME
If large vultures arrive at a carcass before the marabous, the storks usually stand around, waiting for one of the vultures to finish. However, if the vultures are small, the storks bully their way in and help themselves.

FACT FILE

MARABOU STORK

Leptoptilos crumeniferus

SIZE: Measures up to 150cm, from beak tip to tail, and weighs up to 14kg.

RANGE: Open wood and grasslands, and around lakes in central, eastern and southern Africa.

DIET: Eats carrion (dead meat), rodents, birds, fish, reptiles and insects.

YOUNG: 3-5 eggs.

SHY COUSIN

The colourful saddle-billed stork lives in many of the same areas as the marabou but it stays close to water where it catches most of its food. Almost as big as the marabou, the saddle-billed is much shyer. Flocks of marabous are often seen together but saddle-billeds roost or feed in pairs or alone. Both male and female have a banded red and black bill with a yellow patch close to the base. The female has a distinctive yellow eye while the male's is black.

PHOTOS: LARRY ALLEN/ISTOCK

WHITE STORKS

Marehou and saddle-billed storks are not found north of the Sahara desert but white storks are. Like nearly half the birds on earth, white storks have two homes: a winter one and a summer one. They spend the winter in the African grasslands and marshes, hunting for grasshoppers, frogs and other small creatures. They must build up reserves of fat before their summer journey. Soon they take off for their breeding grounds in Europe, flying in groups across Africa.

Most storks build huge bulky nests, resting on the branches of trees or shrubs, which they line with leaves or grasses. White storks often use tall buildings. Many people in Europe believe that white storks bring luck, so they leave our things like curbside for the birds to use as a base for their nests.

W LOFTY NESTS

These white storks have built their untidy nest between two sets of wires at the top of a telegraph pole. Other unusual nest sites are chimney pots, towers and rooftops.



THE INSIDE STORY

When white storks make the long journey from southern or central Africa to Europe, you'd think that they would take the shortest, most direct route across the Mediterranean Sea. But they don't. Instead, they fly over the land, so that they can soar and glide on warm air currents which are called thermals.

We humans can save energy by freewheeling on a bicycle. In the same way, white storks can conserve their energy by soaring as much as possible on their long journeys to and from Africa. There are no thermals over the sea, so the storks cross the Mediterranean at the shortest point, which is at the Straits of Gibraltar.

► STALKING STORK

The wading yellow-billed stork frightens small fish and frogs out of their resting places at the bottom of the shallows.

A FATTENING UP

A white stork probes the grass for juicy insects to build up fat for its long journey to Europe.

WADING STORKS

The yellow-billed stork spends much of its time walking round in the shallow parts of rivers or marshes, stirring up mud with its feet. This flushes out any fish buried in the bottom.

The open-billed stork also stalks through the water. It searches for shellfish and snails. It has a gap, shaped like a nutcracker, in the middle of its long beak. It uses this gap to crack open the hard mollusc shells which are one of its favourite foods.

► CRACKING BEAK

This open-billed stork is about to crack open a mollusc. If it catches a water snail, it uses the tip of its bill to pick out the soft body from the hard shell.



STORK LOOK-ALIKE



SIMBA SAYS

Marehou make several strange sounds when they're counting: they moo, grunt and whistle. Sometimes we hear a loud clucking sound in the grasslands. That usually means two storks are greeting each other somewhere nearby, clashing their beaks together very fast.

► COOL SHOWER

The shoebill shakes its water-filled beak over its hot chicks to cool them down.



HAKUNA MATATA

NO WORRIES!

Every day in the great African sun-bleached wilderness brought life's little problems. But the problem facing Simba, down by the river, was outrageous. A giant-jawed croc called Ruptail seemed set on making a meal of any animal that came close to the water.

But for Simba, Timon would have been a mini-bite between the reptile's rows of terrible teeth. Now the young lion had sworn to give Ruptail a lesson in manners. Not just for Timon or all the other thirsty animals that badly needed a drink. Not even for the troop of monkeys who had to cross the river to reach food-rich trees on the far side.

"I guess I just don't like a bully!" growled Simba. "If Ruptail wants



Simba rules, OK! Part 2

to stay healthy, he should hightail it out of here!"

The crocodile's sinister shape slid silently through the water. He was watching, waiting...

Pumbaa huffed, puffed and waved his twin tusks.

"Yeah! Right on, Simba! We'll rattle that outsized reptile till his teeth drop out!"

Pumbaa grew so excited that he stomped through some foul-smelling mud where the river had shrunk. Large, sticky lumps

went flying in all directions. Splat! One planted itself slap-bang on top of Timon.

The meerkat wiped away the worst of it and gave a sickly grin.

"OK, you oh-so-smart bacon-brain! How exactly do you plan to send Ruptail a-running?" he asked.

"Huh? Well, I mean, that is..." stammered Pumbaa, looking confused. "Don't tell me," sighed Timon, "your mind's as clear as mud!"

Simba sprang forward so fast that Timon, Pumbaa and the entire animal audience took a rapid step back. Pumbaa bumped against Timon and both toppled into the riverside mud.

"Hey! That's ill!" roared the lion. "You can say that again!" shrieked Timon.

Lying flat on his back, the meerkat wiped the mud from his eyes and gave Pumbaa a sour stare.

"If you do that once more, you hairy hog, I'll..."

Pumbaa turned and offered



his tail to Timon as a tow-rope. The meerkat hung on and Pumbaa pulled him to his feet.

"As I was saying," continued Simba. "We wait for Ruptail to take to the mud. Crocodiles like to bask on the river bank. When he does, we'll be ready!"

Ruptail coasted lazily up and down the river, his mighty tail lashing to and fro. He watched with grim satisfaction as the animals on the river bank turned and left. Soon even the bold young lion who had snatched the meerkat morsel from his jaws, padded away, too.

"For a moment, I thought that cat would prove troublesome," the crocodile thought. "But even he can see who rules round here!"

Ruptail cruised towards the sun-soaked river's edge. The mud bank that had so pleased Pumbaa seemed a perfect place to rest. The mighty

monster slid out of the river on to it. Enjoying the welcome warmth, the king of all crocodiles sleepily closed his eyes. He dreamed delicious dreams of dragging Simba helplessly into the watery depths. As the sun bathed his leathery back, the crocodile's cavernous mouth opened. Not for a moment, did he suspect he was in danger.

Meanwhile, Simba had sent the monkey troop to seek out some strong jungle vines. It meant travelling some way from the river. Timon had gone to direct operations, riding on Pumbaa's back. Careful to stay out of sight, Simba kept an eye on Ruptail and hoped he wouldn't stir.

At last, the others returned.

"No problem, Simba! We've got all the vines you want! Er, so why do you want them?" asked Timon.

Before Simba could answer, some monkeys accidentally dragged a vine

under Pumbaa's feet.

The warthog tripped and only just saved himself from falling headlong. But it was too late to save Timon. He took off from Pumbaa's back like a startled sparrow.

Thud! The meerkat touched down in the thorny scrub. He was about to let out a high-pitched holler but it was stifled by Simba's powerful paw across his mouth.

"Ssssh!" whispered the lion softly. "Don't wake Ruptail!"

Soon Simba had the monkeys weaving the vines together into two super-strong lassoes.



"Hey! Home-made croc-catchers!" smiled Pumbaa. "We get the point! Right, Timon?"

"I got more than enough points thanks to you, hog-head!" snapped the meerkat, removing the last thorn from his rump.

"But one question, Simba! Don't tell me Ruptail's just going to let us slip a noose over his nose?"

"Not exactly," smiled Simba. "This is what we do."

Simba had already spotted a dead tree on the stony slope not far from the spot where Ruptail rested. Now the monkeys clambered quickly and quietly into its branches. They carried the vine lassoes with them. Simba sent Timon to take charge.

"Remember, wait till I give the word," Simba told him.

"Got it!" replied Timon. "Then we make with the monkey business!"

Next, Simba turned to Pumbaa. "Ready?" he grinned. "Our task is to lure Ruptail to the trap!"

Splat! Splop!

Two mud missiles struck the crocodile's snout, thanks to a perfect kick from Pumbaa.

"Ok, rise and shine, you lousy river lowlife!" cried the warthog.

For a moment, he wished he hadn't. The reptile's evil gaze turned Pumbaa's legs to jelly. With amazing speed, Ruptail raced towards him.

Pumbaa stood frozen to the spot. It was Simba's swift action that stalled the crocodile.

"Over here, croc creep!" he teased.

Ruptail turned and lunged at Simba until the lion was hardly a hair's breadth from the reptile's razor teeth.

"Any moment," thought Simba.

A split-second later, he tensed and leapt. Up and over Simba heard the giant jaws snap beneath him as he cleared the crocodile's back.

"Now!" roared Simba.

Timon and the monkeys dropped the noose clean over Ruptail's upturned snout and pulled as hard as they could. The lasso tightened, trapping the crocodile's jaws.

More monkeys lowered the second lasso over the raging reptile's tail. Both lines were pulled taut, then wound round and round the tree.

Ruptail thrashed about in a frenzied fury.

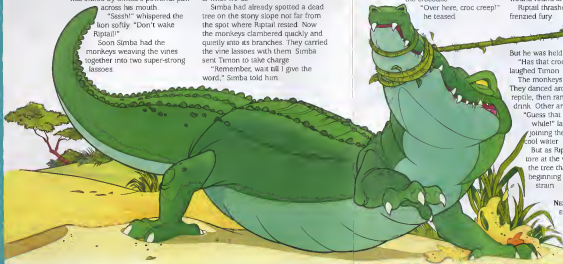
But he was held fast.

"Has that croc had a shock!" laughed Timon. "Nice work, Simba!"

The monkeys chattered noisily. They danced around the helpless reptile, then ran to the water to drink. Other animals soon followed. "Guess that crocodile can wait a while!" laughed Simba, before joining the others to taste the cool water.

But as Ruptail wrenched and tore at the vines, no one noticed the tree that held them was beginning to weaken under the strain.

NEXT WEEK: RUPTAIL
ESCAPES



ANZU'S

MAKE & DO

YOU WILL NEED

- 2 sheets thin cartridge paper 40cm x 50cm
- 3 plastic drinking straws
- clear sticky tape
- paper clip
- toilet roll tube
- corrugated cardboard 8cm x 8cm
- 10m button thread

Jungleprint Kite

This folded paper kite is simple to make and it really flies.

- 1 Draw your design on one side of the paper and colour it in. The jungle patterns are just a suggestion – you can invent your own.

- 2 Place the paper with the design face down. Fold it in half so the short sides meet. Make a dot 3cm from the left side at the top of the paper. Make another dot 3cm from the right side, at the bottom of the paper.

- 3 Put a ruler between the two dots and fold the top flap across. Make a clear crease in the paper.

- 4 Turn over the sheet and fold the flap on the other side. Make sure the creases line up.

- 5 Open up the last crease. Turn over the sheet and lay the ruler between the corners. Draw a line from the crease to the centrefold. Make a dot at the end of the line and label this A. Now measure 4cm along the folded edge from the dot and label this point B.

- 6 To join two straws together, cut 1cm from a third straw. Make a slight crease in one end so it's small enough to fit inside one of the other straws. Push this end of the short straw halfway into one long straw. Then do the same for the other long straw. The two long straws should meet. Wrap tape around the join.

- 7 Turn over the kite and lay a ruler between the corners. Draw a line between these points.

Zazu's Safety Tip

NEVER fly your kite against or near power lines. Don't fly the kite in wet or damp conditions. Consider spotting your paper kite; you might get a shock from static electricity.

- 8 Place the joined straws along the line. Make sure the join lines up with the centre fold. Tape the joined straws in place.

Making the tail

- 1 Measure and cut out three, 2cm wide strips, 40cm long from the second piece of paper. Join them, with tape on both sides.

- 2 Stick two pieces of tape over one end of the tail for extra strength. Then use a hole punch to make a hole 1cm from the end.

- 3 To fit the tail, put a double layer of tape round the back of the kite where you want the hole to be. Make a hole in the tape and tie on the tail with a loop of button thread.

The line and reel

- 1 Mark out a circle with a diameter of 8cm on cardboard. Draw round the lid of a jar if you can find one about the right size.
- 2 Cut out the disc carefully so you get a smooth, curved edge. Tape the disc on to one end of the toilet roll tube.



- 3 Wind on about 10m of button thread. Tie a paper clip to the end of the thread.

- 4 Clip the paper clip to the kite at A. Put a piece of tape over the clip to hold it firmly in place.



Flying your kite

- 1 Find a piece of open ground, without power lines, to fly your kite. Work out which way the wind is blowing. To do this, wet your finger, hold it up in the air and feel which side goes cold.
- 2 Get a friend to hold the kite with the patterned side facing into the wind. Stand facing your friend so the wind is behind you and reel off about 2m of thread.

- 3 Now wait for a fairly strong but steady gust of wind. If your friend is holding the kite lightly enough, they should feel the wind trying to lift it. At this moment your friend should let go. As your kite lifts, let out thread but keep it tight, or your kite will drop from the sky.

Zazu says...

For light winds, attach your line at point A. If the wind is stronger, try attaching it at point B.



What goes up...

Here's a trick to try on your friends. Borrow a banknote. Hold it loosely between your forefinger and thumb.

Now get your friend to place their forefinger on

must...

one side of the note and their thumb on the other, like a pair of pincers. Bet them that they can't catch the note between their

come down

fingers when you let it drop. (It's best not to bet them the note, though, because some people are very quick to grasp things.) Have a go at catching the note yourself - it's surprising how fast it drops!



HOW IT WORKS

Flight facts

Your kite is light but it is still heavier than air. If you drop it, it will simply fall to the ground. A light wind provides just enough upwards force (lift) to fight against gravity but the kite's design is important, too.

The point where the string is attached has been worked out so that when your kite is close to the ground, its face catches the wind most. This pushes it up into the air. As your kite climbs and the angle of the line becomes steeper, less of the face catches the wind, and it climbs more slowly. Eventually it stays pretty much in the same place.



BALL ROLLERS

Beetles scuttle across the plains, pushing along giant balls of dung with their hind legs.

What for?

Have you ever wondered why savannas like the Serengeti, where thousands of wildebeest and zebras don't get smothered under mounds of dung? Well, it's thanks to the dung beetles. They munch their way through mountains of manure and keep the land clear for the grass to continue growing.

There are various kinds of dung beetle in Africa. Most are dung rollers - they make a ball of dung, roll it away from the pile of fresh dung and bury it so that they can eat it in peace. Latecomers to the feast often try to steal a ball from a beetle that's already made one!



ROLL-UP

The beetle uses its stout front legs to make a huge ball out of fresh dung.

GIANT BALLS

When it's time to mate, the female of one east African dung beetle rolls up a ball that's as big as an orange. She uses her strong, front legs to press and pat the soft dung into shape. Then she climbs on top of the ball and the male goes into action pushing it with his back legs. He moves surprisingly fast but stops now and then to get his bearings. Whenever he comes up against an obstacle, the female climbs down and helps him push.

At his chosen spot, the male digs down into the ground and pulls the ball after him. Then the beetles mate and the male's job is finished. The female carves the dung ball into several small balls. She makes a dip in the top of each, lays her egg, and then seals it up. The larvae feast on their supply of dung while the mother guards them.





PUZZLES

THE ANIMALS GATHER

Word spreads on the jungle telegraph. Mufasa and Sarabi have a son. All the animals in the Pride lands want to greet the new-born lion cub. The journey was hot and dusty. When they came to the edge of a large lake many of the animals passed to drink. The artist has got some of the reflections wrong.

Can you spot 10 mistakes?
How many birds can you count?

HORNS AND TUSKS
Can you tell the difference?
How many of each can you
count in this picture?

MORE PUZZLES



These are not.
This butterfly's wings are mirror images - one side reflects the other.

Which butterflies on this page have mirror image wings?



TRAPPED OR NOT?
Some of these mazes are traps. Which of these animals can get out?

ANIMAL NAME

Write down the first letter of each animal which appears in all three columns. Can you use these letters to spell an African animal?

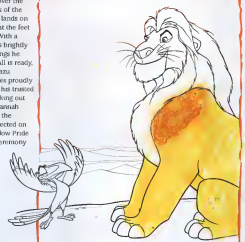


THE LION KING COLOUR IT IN



Zazu flies in

Zazu the hornbill flies over the heads of the animals. He lands on Pride Rock at the feet of Mufasa. With a sweep of his brightly coloured wings he bows low "All is ready, sire", says Zazu. Mufasa smiles proudly and nods to his trusted advisor. Looking out over the savannah Mufasa sees the animals collected on the plain below Pride Rock. The ceremony can begin.





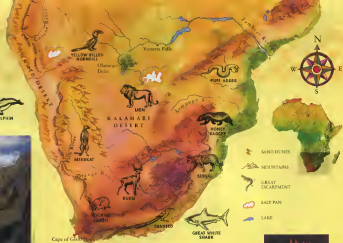
SOUTHERN AFRICA

THIS PART OF AFRICA STRETCHES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE ZAMBEZI RIVER VALLEY. MOST OF THE LAND IS A HIGH PLAIN CALLED A PLATEAU. AROUND THE EDGES ARE JAGGED MOUNTAINS, STEEP CLIFFS AND BOILING HIGHLANDS CALLED THE GREAT ESCARPMENT.

JAGGED OUTLINE
The Drakensberg mountains are part of the Great Escarpment. This separates the high central plain from the lower land at the coast.



DOLPHIN



- SAND DUNES
- MOUNTAINS
- GREAT ESCARPMENT
- SALT PAN
- LAKE



When rain falls on grasslands, the strange-looking baobab trees swell up. They store water for the dry times.

The east and north of southern Africa are much wetter than the west, because it rains less as you head towards the west coast.

The climate is seasonal, which means there is a winter and a summer

Most of the plateau is covered with grassland. In southern Africa, another name for grassland is veld. Any land over 5000m high is called highveld. In summer the veld is so hot that many rivers dry up. In winter, the highveld gets so cold that muges can be frosty and snow sometimes falls.

Along the northern and eastern edges of southern Africa the grassland turns into woodland. Strange baobab trees grow near the Limpopo river and thick forests fringe the banks of the Zambezi. Parts of the eastern coast are so wet that there are swamps, where the ground oozes with thick wet mud.

The southern coast is rocky and mountainous. The summers are hot and winters are cool, and bright flowers bloom in spring and autumn.



"What's so special about saw? It's just petals falling from the sky."

"Oh, go. So that's what it is. I always thought it was little crystals of frozen water."



► SNOKEE LUNGS
Swamp water and mud are short of oxygen, so mangrove trees have snorkel roots which poke out through the mud to breathe.



► PRETTY PROTEAS
Beautiful protea flowers bloom in the highlands. They need cool areas with plenty of rain.



The sunbator lizard loves to bask at the sun and lie in its sunbath. In winter, it shares its burrow with frogs - they help keep each other warm.



► DOWN CROSSING
Elephants cross the rocky Cape coast. The Zambezi river at Mena Pool. Here the huge river is shallow enough for them to wade across.



Jackass penguins breed on the rocky Cape coast. They feed on anchovy fish in the cold Atlantic Ocean.

"See ya - I'm off up the Zambesi to look at Victoria Falls."

"Good idea - you could really do with a shower."

Table Mountain has a flat top - just like a table. The top is often hidden by cloud which lies on it like a misty tablecloth.



A WET AND DRY
In the dry season, the Orange river dries up into chains of puddles. After heavy rains, this stretch is a raging torrent.





"This is the desert, southern Africa style. If you're thirsty you can go suck a melon or sip the fog."

"Sounds great. Anyone fancy a drink?"



Southern Africa has two desert regions – the Namib and the Kalahari.

The Namib is a strip of sand dunes and gravel plains on the west coast. It hardly ever rains there. In some places, evaporating water has left a white crust of minerals on the ground – these are called salt pans. Only the toughest plants, such as spiky grasses with strong roots, can grow in the Namib.

The Kalahari is a huge sandy basin in the middle of the plateau. The sand is red or gold because of the minerals in the soil. For most of the year, it is very dry, but it has a short rainy season, so the

Kalahari is only a semi-desert.



A ALL CHANGE
Most of the year, only grasses and acacia trees grow in the Kalahari.
But when it rains, flowers burst into bloom, seed, then die – all in a few short weeks.

These melons contain lots of water, so they are food as well as drink to kudu and hyena.



SWIRLING FOG
Fog is the main source of water in the Namib. Winds blow it inland from the Atlantic.

The welwitschia grows in the Namib. It has just two leaves which grow and grow. The ends get split and worn down by the sand and wind.



When the Namib's fog-basking beetle is thirsty, it sticks up its rear. Drops of water from the fog run down its back into its mouth.



People once thought the baobab tree was half man, half plant. But those aren't arms. They're stems that store water.



RAFIKI REMEMBERS

THE CROCODILE'S TEARS

"LION CUBS, LISTEN TO ME! DO YOU KNOW WHY YOUR MOTHER SOMETIMES SAYS YOU ARE WEEPING CROCODILE TEARS? THAT IS BECAUSE SHE KNOWS THAT YOU ARE ONLY PRETENDING TO BE HURT TO GET HER SYMPATHY. AND WHY CROCODILE TEARS? WELL, LET ME TELL YOU A STORY..."

A crocodile lay on the bank of the river and groaned. "I have such a terrible toothache," he cried. "There's a piece of meat stuck between my teeth and it's causing me awful pain. Won't someone please take it out for me." And two huge tears welled up in his eyes and flowed over his scaly cheeks.

"Oh dear," said the young buck, watching him. "Poor Crocodile!"
"Don't you be so foolish," said his older brother. "You should know what crocodiles are like! Can't trust them an inch! As soon as you come anywhere near him, he'll grab you, drown you

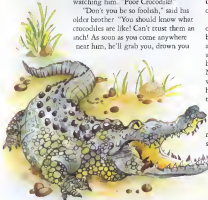
in the river and have you for his tea." And the two of them can off to graze elsewhere.

Crocodile gave a huge yawn, opening his mouth very wide and showing his wicked pointed teeth. And there, between two back ones, were some shreds of food. But remember that

crocodiles are cunning creatures. The food may have been there, but the toothache truly wasn't. The crocodile was simply trying to trick some unsuspecting animal into coming too close.

Crocodile caught sight of Warthog. The tears began to flow again and the moaning and groaning became even louder. Nonetheless, there was a greedy glint in his eyes that not even the tears could disguise.

"You don't fool me with your crying," said Warthog, as he crashed off through the bushes. (He may have been clumsy but he wasn't stupid.) "I don't intend to make a meal for you – in fact I'm looking for my own dinner," and he continued on his noisy way. Crocodile heaved a great sigh.



"What's wrong?" asked a high twittering voice and there, in front of Crocodile, was the plover bird.

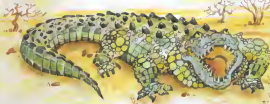
"I have such terrible toothache," said Crocodile, trying hard to look pitiful. "There's some meat stuck in-between my back teeth that is causing me tremendous pain. Please, Plover, take it out for me."

"Sure," said Plover. "I'll help you
Open your mouth."

Crocodile couldn't believe his luck. He opened his mouth very wide indeed. In a flash, the little bird was in and out again. Plover perched on a tree, just out of reach, eating the meat. This time Crocodile couldn't believe his eyes.

"I'm too quick for you," laughed Plaver. "You will never catch me. But I'm happy to clean your teeth any time, if you promise not to try and eat me."

So, if you ever see a crocodile basking on the river bank with his mouth wide open, you may glimpse a bird darting quickly in and out of his mouth. And you will probably remember how the plover was not fooled by the crocodile's false tears.



Read this Lion King fanst!

Make sure you get every copy of *The Lion King*.

UK AND REPUBLIC OF IRELAND from the emergency. It is a given as it takes regular order with your passport and to well-served it for you.

Subscriptions: We'll send you *The Lion King* by e-mail every week at no extra cost. From now on, if you want your subscription to start here and show 28 days for the first upcoming issue, you will see a \$1.00 premium rate (12 parts).

HOWARD THE-ONE-ONE

For catalogue and book numbers please send your orders to: Whodunnit Bookshop, 20 PO Box 1 West Wycombe, Bucks HP8 4J. Please make cheques payable to: Whodunnit Bookshop Ltd.

To say by credit card, reply please order 26-05 434 170.

© 2004 Blackwell Publishing Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 255: 103–110

Customer services: 07424 771 771

WILTRAD PRO-2000

July 2006 0-133 201 1 001

OFWEL MARGRIT

Subscriptions and Back Numbers. Copies come to the editors before we call the press. Indicate whether a subscription or order for the same, give a list of the number of parts you want (maximum order 1000), if you wish.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

Shikharu (22) 0373-4386 is wife to The Late Rong, MC No. 480, Erwin Mall Court, No. 1110. Please visit www.royal.govt.nz to view Shikharu's Service Roll.

Name: _____

Telephone (011) 671 3016 or visit to The Lion King, PO Box 19001, Royal Del, National, ordering is independent order made available to Ministry of Health.

Keywords: adolescents, adolescents with disabilities, adolescents with emotional and behavioral disorders, adolescents with intellectual disabilities, adolescents with physical disabilities, adolescents with specific learning disabilities, adolescents with social skills deficits, adolescents with special needs, adolescents with special services, adolescents with special needs, adolescents with special services, adolescents with special needs, adolescents with special services

Information for the 2013-2014 season is in The Lost Ring of Ray K. Pitt
 located on the 1st. Auctions from 2006 including a cheap neck
 and a in National Conference. (more for the)

PUTTING ANSWERS

THE ANIMALS GATHER

Wrong reflections. Giraffe with deer head
buffalo with elephant head, giraffe head pointing
left, buffalo horns going down, then missing
horns. Banango head pointing left. Banango
without reflection. Banango leg down. Atlas
barnes wrong.

Home and tasks: You can see 48 home and 7 tasks in the picture

Brecher: Did you find the 24 birds?

Mirror images: A, B, D, and F are mirror images of each other.

Trapped 3 and 1 are trapped

Modellname: Zelt



9-721352-61017

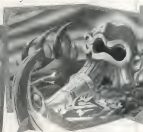


The four Lion King play scenes and scenery.

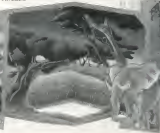
Pride Rock



Graveyard



Savanna



Jungle



**To assemble your graveyard
and other scenes, coming
in future issues:**

1 Cut along the solid lines at the bottom of the Part 1 Pride Rock folder scene, to create slots.

2 Cut along the solid lines on the top and/or bottom of your individual scenes as indicated.

3 Fit the corners of your scenes into the four pre-cut slots of your Pride Rock folder.

Use one background scene at a time. All the extra scenery is designed to fit neatly into the slots you have cut.

**PULL OUT
AND KEEP**